Jpn. J. Ent., **63**(4): 723–734. December 25, 1995

A Study of the Asian Species of the Genus *Ceropria* (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae) (Part 3)

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Abstract This is the 3rd part of the revisional study concerning the Asian species of the genus *Ceropria* (Coleoptera, Tenebrionidae, Diaperini). Two subgroups of the species-group of *C. induta*, that of *C. purpurina* and that of *C. tristis*, and two species-groups, that of *C. humeralis* and that of *C. laticollis*, are dealt with. Three new species, *Ceropria sakaii* sp. nov., *C. thailandica* sp. nov., and *C. merkli* sp. nov. are newly described.

Key words: Taxonomy; Coleoptera; Tenebrionidae; Diaperini; Asian *Ceropria*.

E. Subgroup of *C. purpurina*

29. *Ceropria purpurina* GEBIEN, 1925, stat. nov.

(Fig. 1)

Ceropria induta var. *purpurina* GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 277. (Südindien, Madura, Shembaganur, Kanara; Himalaya, Kulu; Darjeeling; Nepal; Ramnagar, U. P.; Nordost Assam, Sadiya; Assam, Khasia Hills). Type depository: ZSM, syntype, ♂.

Distribution. S. and N. India; Assam; Nepal; Sri Lanka.

Notes. GEBIEN described this species as a variaty of *C. induta* (WIEDEMANN), but the former can be distinguished from the latter by the smaller and less strongly convex body, the wider pronotum, the elytron purplish with a noticeably small bluish area in humeral portion (sometimes also with a posterolateral portion vaguely bluish), and the punctures in intervals weaker and the fore tibiae shorter and more distinctly thickened apicad.

30. *Ceropria pyritosa* GEBIEN, 1925

(Fig. 2)

Ceropria pyritosa GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 270. (Mindanao, Iligan, Kolambugan).

Distribution. Mindanao Is.

31. *Ceropria sakaii* sp. nov.

(Fig. 3)

This new species somewhat resembles *C. pyritosa* GEBIEN, but can be discriminated from the latter by the following characteristics:

Head dark blue, pronotum metallic bluish green, elytra golden coppery, lighter in colour and more strongly, metallically shining.

Head semicircular, less densely punctate; clypeus and genae slightly longer; frons very slightly impressed in middle; eyes shorter and less strongly produced laterad, diatone about 0.5 times the width of an eye. Antenna slightly longer, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.36, 0.2, 0.47, 0.53, 0.51, 0.49, 0.43, 0.44, 0.43, 0.42, —.

Pronotum 1.6 times as wide as long, widest at the base; apex gently arcuate posteriad and finely, more clearly rimmed; base straight in each lateral 1/3, gently produced in medial 1/3; sides gently, more steeply declined to lateral margins, which are more clearly rimmed; front angles rounded, hind angles rectangular; disc more clearly though minutely punctate, with a spot-like impression at the middle near base and an impression on each side also near base. Scutellum triangular and impunctate.

Elytra more strongly convex, 1.53 times as long as wide, 3.6 times the length and 1.44 times the width of pronotum, widest at the middle and thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, which are clearer and slightly larger, 3rd row with 8 punctures in a central 1 mm (10 punctures in *C. pyritosa*); intervals almost flat in discal portion and only feebly convex in lateral portions, more closely and clearly punctate. Anal sternite more weakly emarginate at apex.

Legs almost the same as those of *C. pyritosa*, though the fore tibia is curved in- and downwards, with the inner (ventral) margin widely gouged at apical 3/7 and denticulate in apical 1/3; middle tibia incurved, inner margin gouged in middle and denticulate in apical half; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.42, 0.39, 0.32, 0.28, 1.2; 0.97, 0.47, 0.36, 0.33, 1.22; 1.67, 0.74, 0.39, 1.22.

Male genitalia a little wider; lateral portions of basal piece flattened; apices of fused lateral lobes acuter and spatulate.

Body length: ca. 12.5 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Mae Hong Son, NW. Thailand, 18. V. 1986, H. MIYAMA leg., in NSMT.

32. *Ceropria thailandica* sp. nov.

(Fig. 4)

Piceous, with mouth parts, two basal segments of antennae, tarsi, etc., brownish, pronotum with a weak purplish tinge in lateral portions, elytron purple with humeral portion narrowly greenish, and postero-lateral portion triangularly iridescent; each surface moderately, feebly sericeously shining. Oblong-ovate, strongly convex above.

Head semicircular, rather strongly raised posteriorly, finely and closely punctate; clypeus gently arcuate forwards and raised in middle; gena with outer margin weakly and obliquely produced and gently raised before eye; eyes rather strongly produced laterad, diatone about 0.4 times the width of an eye. Antenna with ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.46, 0.2, 0.52, 0,51, 0.48, 0.5, 0.49, 0.53, 0.49, 0.47, 0.54.

Pronotum 1.66 times as wide as long, widest at basal 1/3; apex linear widely in middle, curved forwards laterally, finely rimmed; base roundly produced posteriad in medial 1/3, linear in each lateral 1/3; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are clearly rimmed; front angles narrowly rounded and gently produced forwards; hind angles rectangular; disc gently and transversely convex, minutely punctate, impressed near base on each side. Scutellum triangular, minutely punctate and irregularly impressed in basal portion.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 3.7 times the length and 1.38 times the width of pronotum, widest and thickest at basal 2/5; disc with rows of punctures, the rows being mostly shallowly striated, 3rd row with 8 punctures in a central 1 mm; intervals almost flat, finely and rather closely punctate; sides steeply declined to lateral margins, which are slightly expanded laterad and finely rimmed. Anal sternite slightly bent at apex.

Fore tibia gently incurved, inner margin weakly gouged in middle and denticulate in apical 2/5; middle tibia moderately incurved, inner margin weakly gouged in middle and denticulate in apical 3/7; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.37, 0.33, 0.31, 0.26, 1.2; 0.82, 0.35, 0.33, 0.29, 1.23; 1.75, 0.5, 0.37, 1.28.

Male genitalia with lateral margins of fused lateral lobes notched a little before the middle.

Body length: 10.5–12 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Doi Suthep, Chiang Mai City, NW. Thailand, 25. VII. 1989, K. AKITA leg., in NSMT. Paratypes: 4 exs. same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species somewhat resembles a smaller individual of *C. laticollis* FAIRMAIRE, but can be easily distinguished by the curved fore and middle tibiae, whose inner margins are gouged and denticulate.

Key to the Species of the Subgroup of *C. purpurina*

1(4) Male genitalia distinctly larger (ca. 5 mm) with basal piece flattened laterally; dorsal surface strongly and metallically shining.

2(3) Body narrower with dorsal surface more closely and finely punctate; 3rd row with 10 punctures in a central 1 mm. Mindanao Is. 9.5–12 mm. ....*C. pyritosa* GEBIEN

3(2) Dorsal surface less closely and less finely punctate; 3rd row with 8 punctures in a central 1 mm. 12.5 mm. NW. Thailand ....*C. sakaii* sp. nov.

4(1) Male gentialia not so large (ca. 3 mm) and simple in shape; dorsal surface moderately shining.

5(6) Dorsum more strongly convex; base of pronotum distinctly roundly produced and feebly reflexed; 3rd row with 8 punctures in a central 1 mm; legs longer and more distinctly curved. 10.5–12 mm. NW. Thailand ....*C. thailandica* sp. nov.

6(5) Dorsum less strongly convex; base of pronotum less distinctly produced and truncate opposite to scutellum; 3rd row with 12 punctures in a central 1 mm; legs shorter and less distinctly curved. Ca. 9 mm. S and N India; Assam; Nepal; Sri Lanka......*C. purpurina* GEBIEN stat. nov.

F. Subgroup of *C. tristis*

33. *Ceropria tristis* HAROLD, 1877

(Fig. 5)

Ceropria tristis HAROLD, 1877, Stett. ent. Ztg., **39**: 349. (Timor).

Distribution. Timor Is.

34. *Ceropria dolorosa* FAIRMAIRE, 1883

Ceropria dolorosa FAIRMAIRE, 1883, Notes Leyd. Mus., **5**: 34. (Saleyer).

Distribution. Salayar Is.

35. *Ceropria baeri* PIC, 1921

(Fig. 6)

Ceropria baeri PIC, 1921, Mél. exot.-ent., (34): 26. (Ils de Philippines). Type depository: MNHNP, lectotype, ♂.

Ceropria mindorensis GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 282. (Syn. nov.)

Distribution. Mindoro Is.

Lectotype designation. ♂, labeled as follows: Mindoro/ undecipherable inscription/ type/ TYPE/ Muséum Paris Coll. M. PIC, in MNHNP. Paralectotype. 1 ex.

36. *Ceropria medanensis* GEBIEN, 1925

(Fig. 7)

Ceropria medanensis GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 269. (Sumatra, Medan; Padang Pandjang; Manna). Type depository: ZSM, syntype, ♂.

Distribution. Sumatra.

37. *Ceropria subnigra* GEBIEN, 1925

(Fig. 8)

Ceropria subnigra GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 281. (Amboina; Buru).

Distribution. Ambon Is., Buru Is.

Notes. This species resembles *C. peregrina* PASCOE, 1866, distributed in Australia.

38. *Ceropria merkli* sp. nov.

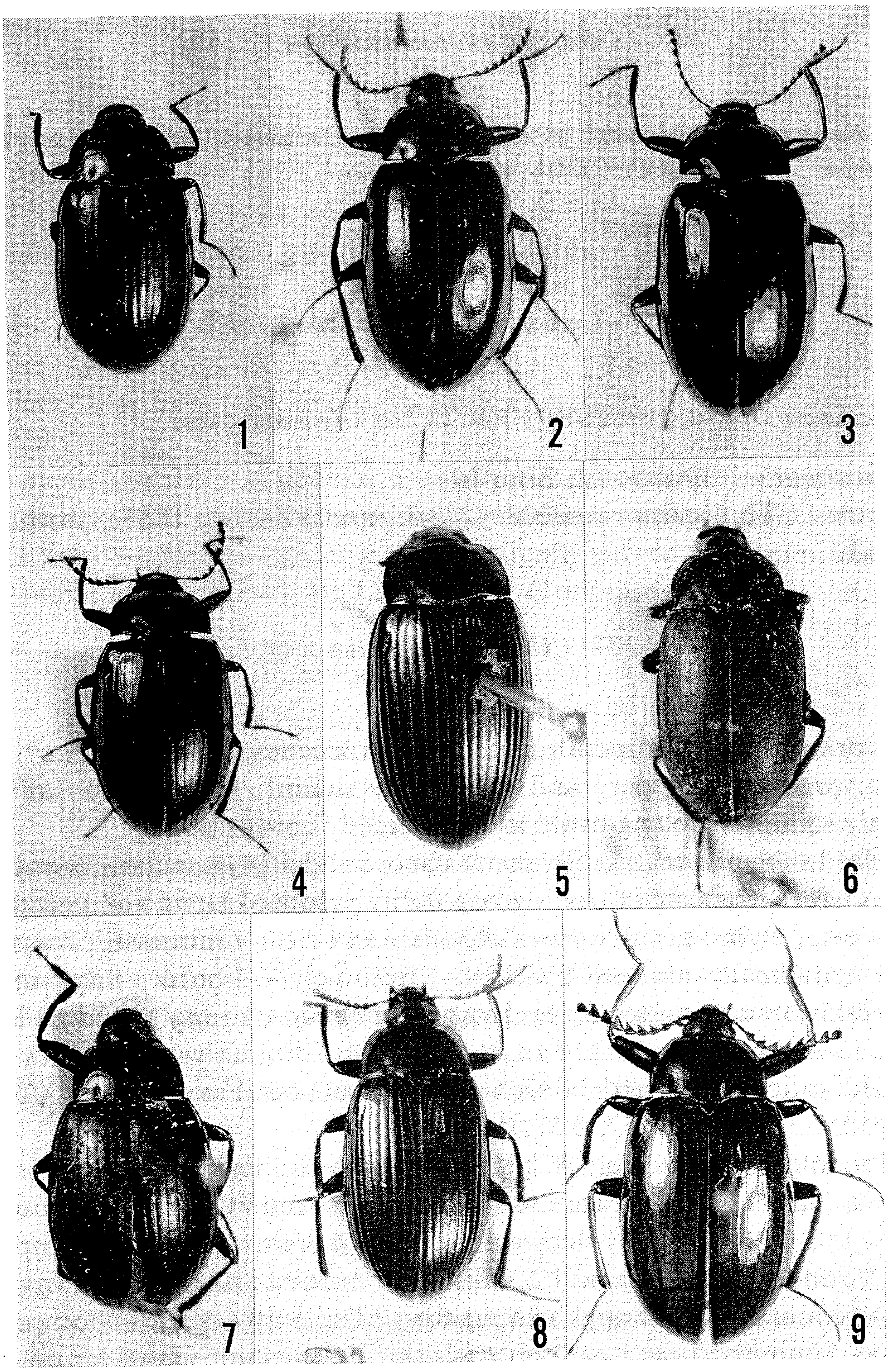
(Fig. 9)

Dark brown, with mouth parts, gula, trochanters, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown; pronotum coppery and moderately shining, elytra brassy and rather strongly shining. Oblong-ovate and moderately convex above.

Head subhexagonal, gently convex above and finely punctate; clypeus feebly convex above, truncate in front; genae feebly produced laterad and gently raised before eyes, clypeo-genal borders obliquely and clearly impressed; frons weakly and longitudinally impressed medially, fronto-clypeal border finely impressed and weakly arcuate posteriad; eyes large and oblique, strongly produced laterad, diatone about half the width of an eye. Antennae distinctly serrate, 11th segment rounded, ratio of the length of each segment from basal to apical: 0.39, 0.2, 0.36, 0.51, 0.58, 0.59, 0.59, 0.57, 0.57, 0.55, 0.53.

Pronotum trapezoidal, 1.7 times as wide as long; apex gently arcuate posteriad, finely bordered; base sublinear, though roundly produced posteriad in medial 1/3; sides gradually declined to lateral margins, which are subparallel in basal 1/3 and rounded in apical 2/3, distinctly bordered and rimmed; front angles narrowly rounded, hind angles rectangular; disc gently convex above, minutely punctate, impressed near base on each side. Scutellum triangular and almost impunctate.

Elytra 1.5 times as long as wide, 3.7 times the length and 1.5 times the width of pronotum, widest and thickest a little before the middle; disc moderately convex, with rows of punctures, 3rd row with 10 punctures in a central 1 mm; intervals wide, almost flat and minutely punctate, the punctures closer and finer



Figs. 1–9. Habitus of *Ceropria* spp. —— 1. *Ceropria purpurina* GEBIEN, syntype, ♂; 2. *C. pyritosa* GEBIEN, ♂; 3. *C. sakaii* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 4. *C. thailandica* sp. nov., holotype, ♂; 5. *C. tristis* HAROLD, ♂; 6. *C. baeri* PIC, lectotype, ♂; 7. *C. medanensis* GEBIEN, syntype, ♂; 8. *C. subnigra* GEBIEN, ♂; 9. *C. merkli* sp. nov., holotype, ♂.

than those on pronotum; sides distinctly impressed at basal 1/3, rather steeply declined to lateral margins; humeri gently swollen; apices slightly produced and dehiscent.

Anal sternite shallowly and transversely impressed in middle, with posterior margin slightly projected at the middle. Legs rather slender; fore tibia gently incurved, with inner margin gouged at basal 1/3 and denticulate in apical 2/3; middle tibia gently incurved, with inner margin gouged at basal 1/3 and denticulate in apical 2/5; hind tibia with inner margin gently gouged and denticulate in middle; ratios of the lengths of pro-, meso- and metatarsomeres: 0.58, 0.42, 0.34, 0.27, 1.2; 0.78, 0.38, 0.32, 0.28, 1.2; 1.52, 0.58, 0.27, 1.2.

Male genitalia large and robust, with apices of lateral lobes noticeably modified.

Body length: ca. 15 mm.

Holotype: ♂, Prov. Zyalay-Kontum, Buen-Loy, Vietnam, 28. V. 1982, Iu. ZAITSEV leg., in TMB.

Key to the Species of the Subgroup of *C. tristis*

1(4) Body ovoid and more strongly convex above; dorsal surface more strongly and metallically shining; male fore and middle tibiae more distinctly bent in middle.

2(3) Body larger (ca. 15 mm), with coppery pronotum and brassy elytra; apices of elytra produced and dehiscent in male; male genitalia more hightly modified. Vietnam .... *C. merkli* sp. nov.

3(2) Body smaller (11–12 mm), with purplish pronotum and golden brownish elytra; apices of elytra neither produced nor dehiscent in male; male genitalia less modified. Sumatra. .... *C. medanensis* sp. nov.

4(1) Body oblong oval and less convex above; dorsal surface less strongly, mostly vitreously shining (mat in *C. baeri*); male fore and middle tibiae less distinctly bent in middle.

5(8) Dorsal surface brownish.

6(7) Dorsal surface light brown and mat; intervals gently convex and almost impunctate. 9–10 mm. Mindoro Is. .... *C. baeri* PIC

7(6) Dorsal surface blackish brown and shining; intervals flat and very finely but clearly punctate. 8 mm. Salayar Is. .... *Ceropria dolorosa* FAIRMAIRE

8(5) Dorsal surface black.

9(10) Third row on elytra with 11–12 punctures in a central 1 mm; male middle tibia more strongly bent and gouged in middle. 10–11 mm. Timor Is. .... *C. tristis* HAROLD

10(9) Third row on elytra with 15–16 punctures in a central 1 mm; male middle tibia less strongly bent and gouged in middle. 10–11 mm. Ambon Is., Buru Is., Seram Is. ....*C. subnigra* GEBIEN

Species-group of *C. humeralis*

39. *Ceropria humeralis* HAROLD, 1877

Ceropria humeralis HAROLD, 1877, Stett. ent. Ztg., **39**: 355. (Amboina).

Distribution. Ambon Is.

40. *Ceropria bifasciata* CHEVROLAT, 1878

(Fig. 10)

Ceropria bifasciata CHEVROLAT, 1878, C.-R. Soc. ent. Belg., 1878: CL. (Bombay).

Distribution. Bombay, 'India Oriental, Kanara, Madura, Shembaganur'.

41. *Ceropria rufofasciata* FAIRMAIRE, 1893

(Fig. 11)

Ceropria rufofasciata FAIRMAIRE, 1893, Notes Leyd. Mus., **15**: 22. (Bornéo).

Distribution. Borneo; Malacca.

Notes. GEBIEN (1925) stated that the species was unknown to him, though he included it in his key. I was unable to examine the type specimen, either, but I have a specimen of "*C. rufofasciata* FAIRMAIRE" from Malacca determined by BLAIR (Fig. 11), which almost fits in the original description. Besides, Mr. Kiyoshi ANDO kindly informed me that the specimen is nothing but *Cyclobiomorphus undulatus* PIC, 1916, originally described from Sumatra. If so, *C. rufofasciata* may be a member of the genus *Cyclobiomorphus*. PIC (1916) also described *Cyclobiomorphus malaccanus* from Malacca, and it is a synonym of *C. undulatus*.

42. *Ceropria maculata* GEBIEN, 1911

(Fig. 12)

Ceropria maculata GEBIEN, 1911, Coleopt. Cat., **28**: 383. (Queensland).
Ceropria bifasciata CARTER, 1908, Proc. Ent. NSW, **33**: 404.
Ceropria quadriplagiata GEBIEN, 1920, Nova Guinea, **8**(3): 255.
C. maculata var. *rufipes* PIC, 1921, Mél. exot.-ent., (34): 27.

Distribution. Kai Is., Aru Is., Seram Is., Buru Is., Trobriand Is.; New Guinea; Australia.

43. *Ceropria serripes* GEBIEN, 1925

(Fig. 13)

Ceropria serripes GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 284. (Tenasserim). Type depository: DEIE, holotype, ♂.

Distribution. Burma; Nepal; SW. China (Yunnan).

44. *Ceropria vidua* GEBIEN, 1925

(Fig. 14)

Ceropria vidua GEBIEN, 1925, Philip. J. Sci., **27**: 286. (Arraianküste). Type depository: ZSM, holotype, ♀.

Distribution. 'Arraianküste'; Laos.

Key to the Species of the Group of *C. humeralis*

1(2) Elytra only with reddish humeral maculations; body wide oval, dorsal surface blue. 9.5 mm. Ambon Is ....*C. humeralis* HAROLD

2(1) Elytra with four patches or a fore transverse band and two apical maculations or a fore tansverse band and an apical maculation; body narrower, dorsal surface mostly dark brownish or dark greenish.

3(6) Elytra with four maculations.

4(5) Body narrower and more convex above; dorsal surface dark green; clypeus not depressed; elytron with two reddish maculations: a triangular one in humeral portion and an oblong oblique one in postero-internal portion. 8–9.6 mm. Kai Is., Aru Is., Trobriand Is., Seram Is., Buru Is.; New Guinea; Australia. ....*C. maculata* GEBIEN

5(4) Body wider and less convex above; dorsal surface dark brown; clypeus distinctly depressed; elytron with two yellowish maculations: a transverse undulate one in anterior 1/4 and an oblong oblique one at apical 1/4. 9–10 mm. Borneo, Malacca. ....*C. rufofasciata* FAIRMAIRE

6(3) Elytra with a fore transverse band and one or two apical maculations.

7(8) Elytra with a fore transverse band and two apical maculations, the former not interrupted at suture. 8.5–9.2 mm. Bombay, East India. ....*C. bifasciata* CHEVROLAT

8(7) Elytra with a fore transverse band and an apical maculation, the former interrupted at suture.

9(10) Apical maculation oblong and perfectly united at suture; head clearly impressed between eyes; dorsal surfacce less clearly punctate; rows of punctures on elytra larger. Ca. 8 mm. Burma; Nepal; SW. China

(Yunnan) ....*C. serripes* GEBIEN

10(9) Apical maculation ovoid and interrupted in anterior half at suture; head not clearly impressed between eyes; dorsal surface more clearly punctate; rows of punctures on elytra smaller. 7.5 mm. Arraianküste; Laos ....*C. vidua* GEBIEN

Species-group of *C. laticollis*

45. *Ceropria laticollis* FAIRMAIRE, 1903

(Fig. 15)

Ceropria laticollis FAIRMAIRE, 1903, Annls. Soc. ent. Belg., **47**: 13 (Haut-Tonkin).

Distribution. Tonkin; Annam; Thailand; Burma; Sikkim; SW. China; Japan (Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tsushima, Tokara Is.).

Notes. This and the next species are ovate and strongly convex above, and are differentiated from other ceroprian species by the male fore and middle tibiae neither distinctly curved (bent) nor gouged on inner margins medially. Therefore, small-sized individuals are often incorrectly regarded a species of the genus *Platydema.*

The Japanese population of this species might be distinguishable from the Indo-Chinese population by the fore and middle tibiae very slightly curved.

46. *Ceropria schenklingi* GEBIEN, 1913

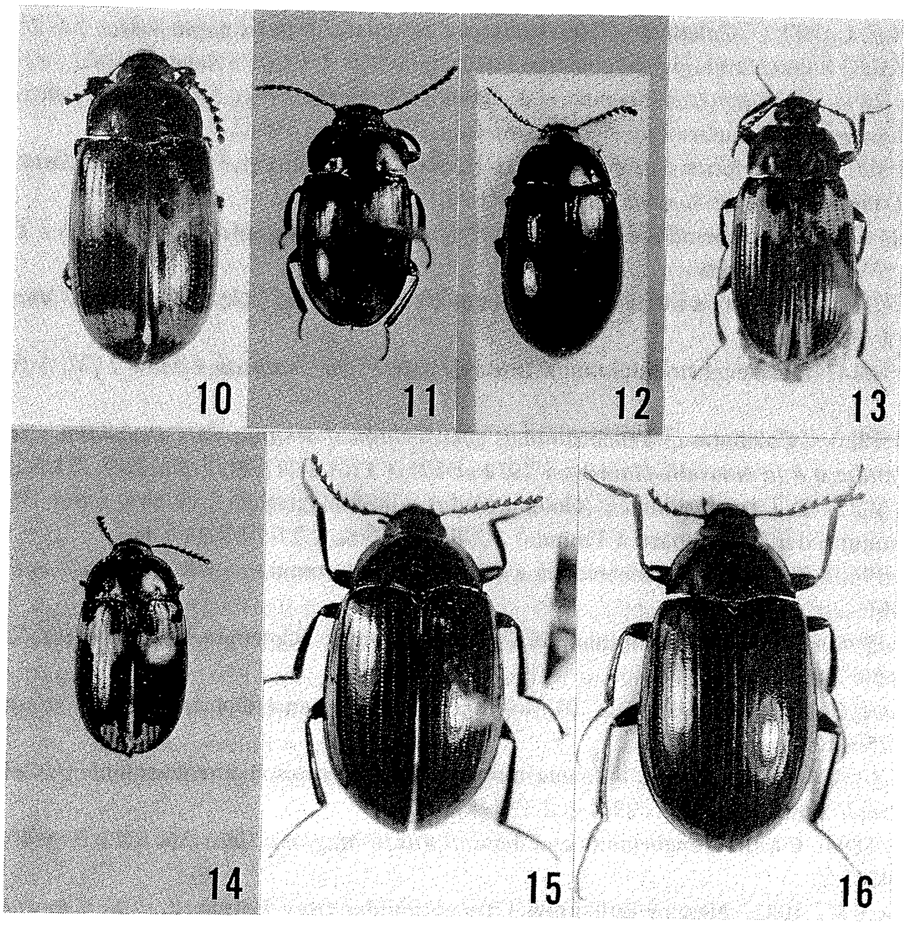
(Fig. 16)

Ceropria schenklingi GEBIEN, 1913, Arch. Naturg., (A), **79**(9): 19. (Fuhosho, Sokutsu (Banshoryo Distr.), Kosempo). Type depository: DEIE, lectotype, ♂.

Distribution. Taiwan.

Lectotype designation. ♂, labeled as follows: Fuhoso Formosa Sauter VIII-9/ Gebien det./ Syntypus/ coll. DEI Eberswalde/ Lectotype: *Ceropria schenklingi* GEB. K. MASUMOTO, 1994. Paralectotypes: 21 exs., in DEIE; 2 exs., in SMTD.

Notes. In the monograph of the Indo-Malaysian species of the genus *Ceropria* (1925) and also in the Katalog der Tenebrioniden (1940), GEBIEN treated the species as a subspecies of the preceding species. This species can be distinguished from the latter by the different dorsal coloration, the 3rd row of punctures with 10 punctures in a central 1 mm on each elytron (8 punctures in *C. laticollis*) and the elytral intervals more closely punctate. Judging from these characteristics, *C. schenklingi* should be an independent species.



Figs. 10–16. Habitus of *Ceropria* spp.——10. *C. bifasciata* CHEVROLAT, ♂; 11. *C. rufofasciata* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 12. *C. maculata* GEBIEN, ♀; 13. *C. serripes* GEBIEN, holotype, ♂; 14. *C. vidua* GEBIEN, holotype, ♀; 15. *C. laticollis* FAIRMAIRE, ♂; 16. *C. schenklingi* GEBIEN, lectotype, ♂.

Incertae Sedis

Ceropria bifoveata FAIRMAIRE, 1893

Ceropria bifoveata FAIRMAIRE, 1893, Notes Leyd. Mus., **15**: 21. (Borneo).

Distribution. Borneo.

Notes. Although I have tried to borrow the type of this species, which is probably deposited in the Leyden Museum, I have been unable to get a the response.

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(Received July 4, 1994; Accepted February 10, 1995)